32/10



# McNair-Stampley Waterworks Association

MS 0320010 + 0320003

151 Main Street P.O. Box 6

Fayette, MS 39069

Phone: (601)786-6265 Fax: (601) 786-3833

Fax Cover Sheet
DATE: 6-23-09
TO: Ms Jessie
FROM: SHAN
DESTINATION FAX NO.: 601-576-7800
No. of Pages sent including cover sheet:
MESSAGE:

Z:50PM

MSKWA

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report McNair Stampley Waterworks PWS#: 0320003 & 0320010 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the McNair Stampley Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Elbert Dixon at 601-786-1158. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on every second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at 1417 Main Street or the annual meeting held the third Monday in November at 7:30 PM at the main office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (pph) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

	,			** * *				
PWS ID #:	032000	3		TEST RESULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCTC	MGL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiolog	gical Co	ntamina	nts	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1. 1. 2 at <u>20. 1<del> </del></u>			

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/fest for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system # 320003 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April of 2004;October 0f 2006; November of 2007 & March of 2008 and system # 320010 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

MS KWA

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601,576,7518

The McNair Stampley Waterworks works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

P. 2/3 page 4

1. Total Coliform July Positive presence of coliform | Naturally present in bacteria in 5% of the environment Bacteria

Inorganic	Conta	minants							
10. Barium	N	2006*	.022	No Range	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinenes erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2	No Range	dqq		100		100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit
14. Copper	N	2008	.3	U	ppm		13	AL≔	<ol> <li>Corrosion of household plumbi systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</li> </ol>
17. Lead	N	2008	4	0	ppb		0	AĻ	Corrosion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	n By-	Products 2008	1.08	No Range	pph	0			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	. N	2008	1.41	.91 – 1.41	ppm	0	MDRI		Water additive used to control microbes

Z:50 MM

MISRWA

PWS ID #:	03200	10		TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Dete Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiola	gical C	ontamin:	ants					
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Positive	3	NA	0	bac	ce of coliform Naturally present in teria in 5% of the environment of the environment
Inorganic (	Contam	inants						
10. Berium	N	2006*	.012	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood proservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	3	0	ppb	Ó	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts						
#** 4.7 4 × 4 4 4 7 4 5 12 12 1								

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sumple. No sumple required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

In July 2008 our system pulled, samples containing bacteria. In cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples were free of the bacteria.

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-hamiful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems

### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

### CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

& 0320003

McNair Stampley Waterworks
Public Water Supply Name

#0320010

The Fe confide must be	deral Safe Drink nce report (CCR mailed to the cu	cing Water Act requires each <i>commu</i> ) to its customers each year. Dependir ustomers, published in a newspaper of l	<i>nity</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consuring on the population served by the public water system, this Cocal circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.	mer 'CR
Please .	Answer the Follo	owing Questions Regarding the Const	umer Confidence Report	
X	Customers were	e informed of availability of CCR by: (	Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
	<b>X</b> 	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other		
	Date custome	ers were informed: 6 /11/09		
	CCR was dist	ributed by mail or other direct del	ivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:	
	Date Mailed/Di	stributed: / /		
	CCR was publis	shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy	of published CCR or proof of publication)	
	Name of News	caper: The Fayette	Chronicle	
	Date Published:	: 6/11/09		
	CCR was poste	d in public places. (Attach list of locati	ions)	
	Date Posted:	<u>/ /                                  </u>		
	CCR was poste	d on a publicly accessible internet site	at the address: www	
CERT	FICATION			
consiste	ent with the wa	onsumer confidence report (CCR) has lentified above. I further certify that ter quality monitoring data provided gureau of Public Water Supply.	been distributed to the customers of this public water system the information included in this CCR is true and correct an to the public water system officials by the Mississippi S	n in d is tate
Rame!	Title (President.	Mayor, Owner, etc.)	6-17-09 Date	

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

#### 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report McNair Stampley Waterworks PWS#: 0320003 & 0320010 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the McNair Stampley Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Elbert Dixon at 601-786-1158. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on every second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at 1417 Main Street or the annual meeting held the third Monday in November at 7:30 PM at the main office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID	<b>#:</b> 032000	3		TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganio	Contam	inants							

13. Chromium	N	2006*	2	No Range	ppb		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.3	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	4	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-	Produc	ts						
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	1.08	No Range	ppb	0			product of drinking water orination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.41	.91 – 1.41	ppm	0	MDRL	. 1	ater additive used to control

<sup>\*</sup>Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects o # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	: Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2006*	.012	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.	
17. Lead	N	2008	3	0	ppb	0	AL=1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfecti	on By-Pr	oducts						
Chlorine	N :	2008 1	.55 .9	1 – 1.55 ppn	1	0 MDF	1	/ater additive used to control icrobes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system # 320003 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April of 2004;October 0f 2006; November of 2007 & March of 2008 and system # 320010 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

#### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The McNair Stampley Waterworks works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



McNAIR-STAMPLEY WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 6 FAYETTE, MS 39069 (601) 786-6265

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED 00

FIRST-CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID FAYETTE, MS 39069 PERMIT NO. 15

Valer   PRESENT   PREVIOUS   PREVIOUS   PREVIOUS   PAY GROSS AMOUNT   AFTER THIS DATE   PAY GROSS AMOUNT   AFTER THIS DATE   T/10/09   PAY GROSS AMOUNT   T/	TYPE OF	метея	READING	USED	CHARGES		
Water 0 564960 564160 800 22.00 CUSTOMER ROUTE ACCOUNT 1 98 7/10/09 GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID 22.00 24.20	SERVICE	>. PRESENT	PREVIOUS				
The plant of the p	Water	2	564160			CUSTOMER ROUTE ACCOUNT 1 98  [NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID ] 22.00	AFTER THIS DATE 7/10/09 GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID 24.20

A CORRECTED CCR REPORT IS LOCATED AT THE MAIN OFFICE.

Service From 5/18/2009 TO 6/18/2009 ACCOUNT 98 6/29/09 WI

PAST DUE AMOUNT 1 18 2.20 6

22.00

24.20 A \$1.00 CHARGE IF YOU DO NOT HAVE YOUR CARD

WINDELL CARTER PO BOX 643 FAYETTE MS 39069-0643

This is a water

Bill Card with •

the CCR Notice on it.

#### 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report McNair Stampley Waterworks PWS# 0320003 & 0320010 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the McNair Stampley Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Elbert Dixon at 601-786-1158. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on every second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at 1417 Main Street or the annual meeting held the third Monday in November at 7:30 PM at the main office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals of from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#:	032000	3		TEST RES	ULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MCI	.6	MCI		Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganie (	Contam	inants								
10. Badum	N	2006*	022	No Range	ppm		2		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2	No Range	ppb	T	100		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposi
14. Copper	N N	2008		0	ppm	63	1.3	AL	21.3°	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17 Lead	l <sup>N</sup>	2008	4	9	ppb		0	AL	=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pı	roducts	as Folk NG Line							
82, TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	1,08	No Range	ррб	0		80	By-	product of drinking water rination.
Chlorine Most recent sampl	l I			91 – 1,41	ppm	0	MDRL	= 4		er additive used to control robes

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding		MCLG	MGL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	: Contam	inante	1001.3	I MCL/ACL	),	اردند خا د د د د د		<u> </u>
IO. Barium	Tw	2006*	T.012	y				The congress of
			.012	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;
14. Copper	N	2008	2	0	mag		************	L grosion of natural deposits
						1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household
7 Lead	N.	2008	3	0	***************************************			natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	11				ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
disinfection (1)	n By-Pro	)ducts						and the second s
hlorine	The same of the same of the same of	******					To are	nstar II a
	W   20	108   1.59	5 91	-1.55 ppm		0 MDRL		er additive used to control

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an we are required to monitor your onnking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitoritest for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system # 320003 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April of 2004;October 0f 2006; November of 2007 & March of 2008 and system # 320010 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotiling or at http://www.ena.gov/colorusta/lead. The Mississippi State Drinking Colorus and State Drinking Colo Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601,576,7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in dinnking water than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine 1-800-426-4791.

### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker,

The McNair Stampley Waterworks works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

### **2008 CCR Contact Information**

Date: 6/23/69 Time: 1:23	
PWSID: 32003/3200/0	
System Name: MAin Stamples	
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab	
MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA	
Other Violation(s) TCR (MCL) Violation mobilister  Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH. Effect language  Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.  Mr. Dixon will have the Secretary  Taul to get the information recded MCL violation System  to do the Corrected Copy.  Spots with Sharper try the Secretary She Spots  With Bural Water they and do corrected Copy and tax  to Sharper and She will fax it to my.	
Spoke with Elbert Dixon 1001 431-3733 (Operator, Owner, Secretary)	

Sharon Try

## McNair-Stampley Waterworks Association

### 151 Main Street P.O. Box 6

Fayette, MS 39069

Phone: (601)786-6265 Fax: (601) 786-3833

Fax Cover Sheet
DATE: 6-29-09
ro: Ms. Jessie
FROM: Stan
DESTINATION FAX NO.: 601-576-7800
No. of Pages sent including cover sheet:
MESSAGE: I placed the notice on the Water Bill.  The I will send one to you in the Mail also.
I will send one to you in the Mail also.
Thank-you Very much.
1 0



McNAIR-STAMPLEY WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 6

FAYETTE, MS 39069 (601) 786-6265

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

PRESORTED FIRST CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID FAYETTE, MS 39089 PERMIT NO. 15

TYPE OF SERVICE		MS MANYICUS		USED CHILDREN	
Water	33560	33560	()	22.00	
Credit				(9.4.08\	

Credit

(34.22)

Trans E. & File (12.22)(CR)

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

#### A CORRECTED CCR REPORT IS LOCATED AT THE MAIN OFFICE.

Service From 5/26/2009 TO 6/26/2009 ACCOUNT 425 6/29/09 MEYELT HE ATT CLASS RESTAUDED TO THE MEYELT HE ATT 6 26 | 1 (12.22)

A \$1.00 CHARGE IF YOU DO NOT HAVE YOUR CARD

DR FRANKLIN JACKSON 1744 THENESAI LANE **POWIJATAN VA 23139** 



McNAIR-STAMPLEY WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 6 FAYETTE, MS 39069

(601) 786-6265

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

PRESORTED HIRST-CLASS MAR U.S. POSTAGE PAID FAYETTE, MS 39069 PERMIT NO. 15

TYPL.	METER READING		·-m	11123222
SERVICE	PRESENT	PARVIOUS	USED	CHARGES
Water	1.10280	109580	1,000	22.00
Late Ch	arge			2.20
Past Dr	ie			22.00

46.20

50.82

MAIL THIS STUD WITH YOUR PAYMENT

### A CORRECTED CCR REPORT IS LOCATED AT THE MAIN OFFICE.

4.62

Service From 5/22/2009 TO 6/25/2009 MONTH DAY CLASS

MONTH DAY 1

46.20

A \$1.00 CHARGE IF YOU DO NOT HAVE YOUR CARD

ACCOUNT 839

6/29/09

PART BOY AMOUNT 50.82

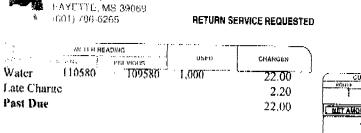
EDGAR KELLY 604 COUNTRY PARK DRIVE SMYRNA GA 30080-8220

MENAIT-STAMPLLY WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION PRESCOUTED POR BOX 6 THIST-CLASS MAR. FAYURIE, MS 30069 PANETTE MG 999069 (601) 786 6265 RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED O BM: W7-35 n ver METCH READING SERVICE 1097.0 PREVIOUS CHARGES PRESLNI Water 33560 33560 0 22.00CUSTOMER 7/10/09 Credit (34.22)NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID (12.22) (CR MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

A CORRECTED CCR REPORT IS LOCATED AT THE MAIN OFFICE.

Serv	ice Fron	5/26/2009	TO 6/26/2009	ACCOUNT	425	6/29/09
	, 11 s &	g masij 🔼	UPON RECEIPT	AVE CHARRI ALLE BOOK PATE		PAST DUE
6	26		(12,22)			
A \$1	1.00 CHA	RGE IF Y	OU DO NOT H	ÄVE YOUR 77	(\$15	. !

DR FRANKLIN JACKSON 1744 THENESAI LANE POWIIATAN VA 23139



McNAIR-STAMPLEY WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 6

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

50.82

FER SORRED

DESPOSAGE

CARL THE MR SOURS

PORME NO 16

A CORRECTED CCR REPORT IS LOCATED AT THE MAIN OFFICE.

6 25 1 46.20 4.62 50.82 A\$1.00 CHARGE IF YOU DO NOT HAVE YOUR CARD

EDGAR KELLY 604 COUNTRY PARK DRIVE SMYRNA GA 30080-8220